

Labor Market Information



Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

KentuckyUnbridledSpirit.com

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Kentucky's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.4 percentage points in February 2009 to 9.2 percent from 8.8 percent in January 2009. February 2009's unemployment rate matches the 9.2 percent rate recorded in December 1986. Further, Kentucky was one of 49 states plus the District of Columbia that experienced an increase in the unemployment rate between January 2009 and February 2009. Unemployment rates of 6.0 percent or higher have been recorded in Kentucky for the past eleven consecutive months. For February 2009, eleven states and the District of Columbia had a higher unemployment rate than Kentucky, while thirty-eight states had a lower unemployment rate. No state had the same unemployment rate as Kentucky.
- Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment on a seasonally adjusted basis was 1,799,500 in February 2009, a decrease of 12,900 from January 2009, and a decrease of 68,600 since February 2008. Forty-six states recorded an over-the-year non-farm employment decrease in February 2009, with Alaska, the District of Columbia, Louisiana, North Dakota, and Wyoming as the only exceptions.
- The average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries decreased from \$719.84 in January 2009 to \$717.39 in February 2009.
- The average weekly earnings of Kentucky miners and loggers decreased from \$947.74 in January 2009 to \$945.00 in February 2009.
- The average weekly earnings of Kentucky miners and loggers in February 2009 (\$945.00) were \$63.33 below the national average of \$1,008.33.
- Between January 2009 and February 2009, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA decreased by 100 to a non-seasonally adjusted 59,300 employees. Since February 2008, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA has decreased by 2,400 jobs.
- Between January 2009 and February 2009, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA increased by 100 to a non-seasonally adjusted 47,000 employees. Since February 2008, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA has decreased by 1,300 positions.
- Between January 2009 and February 2009, non-farm employment in the Lexington - Fayette MSA decreased by 2,000 to a non-seasonally adjusted 245,400 employees. Since

February 2008, non-farm employment in the Lexington – Fayette MSA has decreased by 8,800 jobs.

- Between January 2009 and February 2009, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA plunged by 2,100 to a non-seasonally adjusted 597,500 employees. Since February 2008, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA has plummeted by 18,000 positions.
- Between January 2009 and February 2009, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA decreased by 200 to a non-seasonally adjusted 50,600 employees. Since February 2008, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA has increased by 100 jobs.
- Kentucky’s average weekly claims for unemployment insurance increased from 81,205 in January 2009 to 88,453 in February 2009. The rate of insured unemployment increased from 4.5 percent in January 2009 to 5.0 percent in February 2009. In contrast, the number of initial unemployment insurance benefit claims decreased by 8.9 percent in February 2009.
- The unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyriple WIA (10.6%), Lincoln Trail WIA (12.3%), Greater Louisville WIA (9.8%), Northern Kentucky WIA (9.1%), TENCO WIA (10.6%), EKCEP WIA (11.0%), Cumberland WIA (11.7%), Bluegrass WIA (9.0%), Green River WIA (10.2%), and Barren River WIA (11.6%) increased between January 2009 and February 2009. No Workforce Investment Area maintained the same unemployment rate or exhibited a decrease in its unemployment rate from January 2009 to February 2009.
- Unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyriple WIA, Lincoln Trail WIA, Greater Louisville WIA, Northern Kentucky WIA, TENCO WIA, EKCEP WIA, Cumberland WIA, Bluegrass WIA, Green River WIA, and Barren River WIA increased between February 2008 and February 2009. No Workforce Investment Area exhibited a steady unemployment rate or an unemployment rate that was lower in February 2009 than in February 2008.

Total Employment and Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Kentucky’s seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.4 percentage points in February 2009 to 9.2 percent from 8.8 percent in January 2009. Likewise, the 9.2 percent unemployment rate in February 2009 is 3.6 percentage points higher than the 5.6 percent rate recorded in February 2008. February 2009’s unemployment rate matches the 9.2 percent rate recorded in December 1986. Further, Kentucky was one of 49 states plus the District of Columbia that experienced an increase in the unemployment rate between January 2009 and February 2009. Moreover, Kentucky was one of 50 states along with the District of Columbia that had a higher unemployment rate in February 2009 than in February 2008. Kentucky’s 9.2 percent unemployment rate for February 2009 caused Kentucky to have the 13th highest unemployment rate among all the states and the District of Columbia.

The U.S. seasonally adjusted jobless rate increased from 7.6 percent in January 2009 to 8.1 percent in February 2009. This 8.1 percent rate is 1.1 percentage points below the 9.2 percent rate recorded for Kentucky in February 2009. Kentucky was one of 19 states plus the District of Columbia that reported unemployment rates above the U.S. average of 8.1 percent in February 2009. Not seasonally adjusted numbers are published below along with the seasonally adjusted data.

Unemployment statistics are based on estimates and are compiled to measure trends rather than actually to count people working. Civilian labor force statistics include non-military workers and unemployed Kentuckians who are actively seeking work. They do not include unemployed Kentuckians who have not looked for employment within the past four weeks.

KENTUCKY - EMPLOYMENT DATA

Seasonally Adjusted Data	February	January	Change	February	Change
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2009</u>	from January to February	<u>2008</u>	from February to February
Civilian Labor Force	2,079,877	2,069,935	9,942	2,029,409	50,468
Employment	1,887,890	1,888,032	-142	1,916,054	-28,164
Unemployment	191,987	181,903	10,084	113,355	78,632
Unemployment Rate	9.2%	8.8%	0.4%	5.6%	3.6%
U. S. Unemployment Rate	8.1%	7.6%	0.5%	4.8%	3.3%
Not Seasonally Adjusted Data	February	January	Change	February	Change
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2009</u>	from January to February	<u>2008</u>	from February to February
Civilian Labor Force	2,059,463	2,049,255	10,208	2,008,604	50,859
Employment	1,848,996	1,854,054	-5,058	1,880,047	-31,051
Unemployment	210,467	195,201	15,266	128,557	81,910
Unemployment Rate	10.2%	9.5%	0.7%	6.4%	3.8%
U. S. Unemployment Rate	8.9%	8.5%	0.4%	5.2%	3.7%

Unemployment Rates for Selected States

Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
Rank	State	Feb 2009 ^P Rate	Rank	State	Feb 2009 ^P Rate
1	Michigan	12.0	1	Michigan	12.8
9	Indiana	9.4	8	Kentucky	10.2
9	Ohio	9.4	8	Ohio	10.2
13	Kentucky	9.2	10	Indiana	10.1
14	Tennessee	9.1	12	Tennessee	9.5
16	Illinois	8.6	15	Illinois	9.3
19	Missouri	8.3	20	Missouri	9.0
	U.S.	8.1		U.S.	8.9
35	Virginia	6.6	33	West Virginia	7.5
39	West Virginia	6.0	37	Virginia	7.0
51	Wyoming	3.9	51	Nebraska	4.6

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

In February 2009, one of the 11 major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors reported employment increases, while nine suffered employment losses, and one remained unchanged. Moreover, from January 2009 to February 2009, Kentucky's non-farm payroll decreased by 12,900 to a seasonally adjusted 1,799,500 employees. This represents the seventh consecutive monthly employment decline and the thirteenth month of job losses since the start of the recession in December 2007. Since the start of the recession, non-farm employment in Kentucky has decreased by 72,900 positions. Likewise, since February 2008, Kentucky's non-farm employment has decreased by 68,600 professionals. This marks the twelfth month in a row of year-over-year employment decreases and the largest year-over-year drop on records dating back to January 1990. February 2009 is the second consecutive month the year-over-year employment decline set a record high. Altogether, 1 state recorded over-the-month non-farm employment growth, while 49 states plus the District of Columbia showed employment decreases and no state remained the same in February 2009. Over the year, non-farm employment increased in 4 states and the District of Columbia, decreased in 46 states, and was unchanged in no states. Kentucky was one of the states that decreased over-the-month and decreased over-the-year.

According to the seasonally adjusted employment data, the number of positions in the Natural Resources and Mining supersector increased by 300 in February 2009. This is the tenth rise in employment in the last eleven months, reflecting strength in the coal mining industry. Likewise, this supersector, with 25,600 total employees, has gained 3,100 jobs since February 2008, which is a sign of hiring at coal mines. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Natural Resources and Mining supersector has increased by 3,600 workers.

The Information supersector, which consists of those firms involved in publishing, Internet activities, data processing, broadcasting, and news syndication, maintained the same number of jobs in February 2009 as in January 2009. Since February 2008, this supersector, with 29,400 jobs, has lost 500 professionals. Layoffs at multiple newspapers, job cuts at a data processing and hosting business, cutbacks at a radio station, and layoffs at a television station contributed to the year-over-year employment declines. Likewise, since the start of the recession, employment in the Information supersector has decreased by 800 positions.

The Government supersector, which includes employment in public administration agencies; state and local public school systems; and state-owned hospitals, decreased by 400 employees in February 2009. Despite the overall job losses in the Government supersector, employment in the Local Government sector rose by 500 positions in February 2009. However, the 320,500 total employees in the Government supersector are 4,100 less than in February 2008. A majority of the year-over-year employment losses occurred in the state government sector, reflecting the budget crunch facing Kentucky. In addition, there were 800 fewer positions in the local government sector, which is indicative of job cuts at elementary and secondary public schools. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Government supersector has decreased by 3,900 positions, with local government jobs declining by 600.

From January 2009 to February 2009, employment in the Other Services supersector dropped by 600 jobs. This supersector, which includes such establishments as repair and maintenance

places; personal and laundry services; religious organizations; and civic and professional organizations, has a total of 72,500 employees, 2,800 less than in February 2008. The year-over-year decrease in the number of professionals in the Other Services supersector is indicative of layoffs at a grant-making enterprise, layoffs at two repair and maintenance businesses, and a boys and girls club closing. Similarly, since the start of the recession, this supersector has lost 3,300 workers.

In February 2009, the number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector decreased by 700. This supersector consists of professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies; and administrative and support and waste management, including temporary help agencies. February 2009 marks the eighth time in the last ten months professional and business services companies have exhibited employment losses. The majority of these employment declines occurred in administrative and support management businesses, reflecting weakness in the employment services industry. Since the temporary help industry supplies labor to a wide variety of industries, it is a good barometer of what is occurring across the labor market. Demand for temporary help services often leads business cycles, because through such services, firms can adjust their workforces quickly to react to changes in demand that may only be short lived. In addition, a fraction of these job losses represents layoffs at a motor assistance and travel agency. The 181,400 total employees in this supersector are 4,300 fewer than in February 2008. The year-over-year job losses are concentrated in administrative and support management enterprises reflecting a prolonged period of fragility in the employment services industry. Employment declines are indicative of layoffs at a temporary help services firm, job cuts at a support services business, and layoffs at a security company. Since the start of the recession, the number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector has declined by 4,000, with administrative and support management enterprises losing 6,300 professionals.

The Financial Activities supersector exhibited a loss of 900 jobs between January 2009 and February 2009, reflecting layoffs at credit intermediation companies, cutbacks at a securities and commodities business, and the housing slump. Over the last month, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing businesses lost 200 professionals. The Financial Activities supersector, which includes businesses involved in finance; insurance; real estate; and property leasing or rental, reported 1,400 fewer employees in February 2009 than in February 2008, for a total of 91,300 positions. This reflects the malaise resulting from the credit crisis impacting Kentucky and includes job cuts at two credit intermediation companies, permanent layoffs at a loan processing center, layoffs at an insurance business, job cuts at two real estate firms, and layoffs at two securities and commodities enterprises. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Financial Activities supersector has decreased by 400 positions, with Real Estate and Rental and Leasing enterprises declining by 200 jobs.

Kentucky's Educational and Health Services supersector reported 1,200 fewer jobs in February 2009 than in January 2009. The lion's share of these employment losses occurred in health care and social assistance enterprises. However, educational services businesses also reported a lower level of employment in February 2009, reflecting layoffs at two seminaries. Private and nonprofit establishments that provide either education and training, or health care and social assistance to their clients are included in the Educational and Health Services supersector. This supersector, with 245,300 jobs, has gained 3,200 professionals since February 2008. Year-over-

year employment gains are concentrated in the health care and social assistance industry. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. The year-over-year employment gains in health care and social assistance companies reflect an ambulatory care center opening, an expansion at a Hospice provider, three convenient care clinics opening, a primary care center opening, multiple home health agency openings, a VA health center opening, three outpatient center openings, and a medical complex opening. A new college opening and expansions at two educational institutions in the last year contributed to the rise in the number of jobs in the educational services industry. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Educational and Health Services supersector has increased by 3,300 positions, with 2,800 job gains occurring in the health care and social assistance industry.

The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, consisting of wholesale trade; retail trade; utilities; and transportation and warehousing sectors, lost 1,400 jobs in February 2009. This represents the sixth consecutive month of employment losses. Wholesale trade businesses accounted for the lion's share of the decline in the number of jobs, a sign of layoffs at a distribution center. In addition, the transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry suffered significant job losses in February 2009. Weak demand for products resulted in cutbacks at transportation companies. Consumers, constrained by dwindling nest eggs, waning home values, shrinking paychecks, and vanishing jobs, are curtailing non-essential purchases in an effort to make ends meet. As households retrench and rein in discretionary expenditures, transportation enterprises have been forced to cut back. The decline in the transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry reflects layoffs at air transportation businesses, cutbacks at courier and messenger companies, and layoffs at a warehouse and the closing of two other warehouses. Moreover, the 372,100 total employees in this supersector, Kentucky's largest, are 12,600 fewer than in February 2008. Year-over-year job losses are concentrated in retail trade enterprises and transportation, warehousing, and utilities businesses. Over the last year, consumers have been battered by job losses, financial turmoil, and a plunging stock market. As households tightened their belts, retailers suffered declining sales, enacted layoffs, and closed underperforming stores. Job losses in the transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry reflect reductions at transportation companies, the closings of two transportation businesses, and a warehouse closing. Since the start of the recession, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment has declined by 14,800 professionals, with retail trade businesses curtailing 6,000 workers while transportation, warehousing, and utilities companies lost 6,600 positions.

The Leisure and Hospitality supersector, which includes arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation; and food services and drinking places, declined by 1,900 jobs in February 2009. The majority of the employment losses occurred at arts, entertainment, and recreation enterprises, which is indicative of a shortened sports season. Multiple restaurant closings account for the decrease in the number of professionals employed in accommodation and food services companies. Since February 2008, employment in this supersector has decreased by 2,000 positions to 171,500. The year-over-year job losses are concentrated in arts, entertainment, and recreation businesses, which is a sign of layoffs at two spectator sports enterprises, cutbacks in the amusement, gambling, and recreation industry, and a nightclub closing. However, the accommodation and food services industry also exhibited a sizable decline in employment, which is indicative of three hotels closing, four beverage services

companies closing, numerous restaurant closings, and layoffs at other eateries. The job losses in the last year are attributed to a decline in consumer spending. Stagnant wages, rising food prices, a moribund stock market, declining home equity, and mounting job losses are straining household budgets and causing consumers to splurge less on leisure activities and restaurant meals. Similarly, since the start of the recession, employment in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has dropped by 1,400 professionals, with accommodation and food services businesses losing 400 positions, while arts, entertainment, and recreation companies cut 1,000 professionals.

The Manufacturing supersector lost 2,400 jobs in February 2009, for a total of 218,100 professionals. This represents the ninth month in a row and the eleventh time in the last twelve months industrial employment has fallen. These job losses are attributed to the durable goods subsector, reflecting temporary shut downs at automobile manufacturers; additional layoffs at automobile manufacturers; cutbacks at numerous automobile parts manufacturers; the closings of an automobile parts manufacturer and an appliance motor manufacturer; and job cuts at a plumbing manufacturer. The woes of the automobile industry are reverberating through Kentucky's economy with shock waves felt by employees, automobile parts suppliers, and non-manufacturing enterprises such as railroads and trucking companies faced with a reduction of cargo. In spite of the drop in industrial employment, the non-durable goods subsector exhibited an increase in employment, which is indicative of a playing cards manufacturer opening, an expansion at a foam product manufacturer, and an expansion at an aluminum foil manufacturer. Since the start of the recession, manufacturing employment has plummeted by 34,600 professionals with the non-durable goods subsector shedding 7,000 jobs.

The Manufacturing supersector has experienced a loss of 34,300 positions since February 2008. The durable goods subsector accounted for the majority of this year-over-year employment decrease. This reflects the malaise resulting from the automobile slump impacting Kentucky. Job losses signal layoffs at automobile manufacturers; layoffs and closings at multiple automobile parts manufacturers; job cuts at steel, aluminum, appliance, brick, wood, motor, equipment, boat, electronics, furniture, flooring, home, and truck trailer manufacturers; and the closings of motor, electronic tool and heating equipment, boat building, electronics, wood, wind turbine, plumbing, aluminum, and truck trailer manufacturers. Consumers, grappling with layoffs, tighter credit conditions, and declining household wealth due to waning home prices and a plummeting stock market, have developed a reticence to opening their pocketbooks and wallets, choosing instead to postpone purchases of long-lasting manufactured goods such as automobiles. In addition to the anemic job market, quality improvements, which extend the life of a vehicle, have caused new automobile purchases to become less tempting. Furthermore, manufacturers of durable goods, such as furniture and appliance makers as well as lumber and other products utilized in residential construction, are negatively impacted by a decline in the housing market. Moreover, the non-durable good subsector also exhibited significant job losses, which is indicative of layoffs at food, plastic, paper, hardware, rubber, electric lamp bulb, chemical, book, plastic and rubber, ink, printing, clothing, and drug manufacturers; and the closings of sign, leather and lace, fiber box, hardware, plastic and rubber, rubber, and paper manufacturers. Financially-strained consumers, faced with sluggish wages amid surging food costs, have become reluctant to part with discretionary income. Manufacturers of non-durable goods, such as clothing, are detrimentally affected by consumers curtailing spending on non-necessities in an effort to cope with rising prices.

Between January 2009 and February 2009, employment in the Construction supersector decreased by 3,700 positions. This is the fourth consecutive month of employment declines, which is a sign of weakness in specialty trade contractors. The debility in the housing market, financial difficulties halting construction projects, and the closing of a residential construction firm contributed to the contraction in this supersector. Since February 2008, the number of jobs in this supersector has plummeted by 12,900 positions to 71,800, signaling fragility in specialty trade contractors. The maladies in the housing market, tighter credit delaying construction projects, and the closings of a residential construction firm and an electrical contractors company factored into the job losses in this industry. Likewise, since the start of the recession, employment in the Construction supersector has plunged by 14,800 professionals.

A complete detail of Kentucky's non-farm employment is included in the table on page 20 of this newsletter.

Additional Employment Categories

Two other employment categories had employment fluctuations in February 2009. Workers in "Agricultural" jobs totaled 33,800 in February 2009. Thus, this employment category experienced an increase of 800 jobs from January 2009's level of 33,000. Farm employment typically decreases in January and February each year due to the damp, cold weather. However, agricultural jobs will begin again with the spring planting season. Since February 2008, when agricultural jobs totaled 34,100, there has been a decrease of 300 employees.

The employment category that includes the "Self-Employed, Domestic Employees, and those working in Family Businesses" encompassed 128,794 employees in February 2009, a decrease of 697 positions from the 129,491 recorded in January 2009. In comparison to February 2008's level of 133,542 jobs, there has been a decrease of 4,748 positions.

Hours and Earnings of Workers in Selected Industries

During February 2009, production and non-supervisory workers in the Manufacturing supersector earned an average weekly wage of \$717.39, a \$2.45 decrease below the January 2009 average of \$719.84, but an increase of \$13.22 from the \$704.17 paid in February 2008. This is the second consecutive month of declining month-over-month average weekly manufacturing wages. In February 2009, the average hourly pay rate for factory workers was \$17.54, which is \$0.06 lower than the \$17.60 average hourly pay rate in January 2009 but \$0.49 above the \$17.05 average hourly pay rate in February 2008. The average production workweek in February 2009 was 40.9 hours, the same as the average production week in January 2009 (40.9 hours) and lower than the average production week in February 2008 (41.3 hours). Thus, there was a decrease in average weekly wages despite a comparable work week in February 2009 and January 2009.

During February 2009, Kentucky miners and loggers earned an average weekly wage of \$945.00, a \$2.74 decrease from the January 2009 average of \$947.74, but an increase of \$42.11 from the \$902.89 paid in February 2008. This is the first decrease in month-to-month average weekly wages for Kentucky miners and loggers since October 2008. In February 2009, the average hourly pay rate for miners and loggers was \$18.75, which is \$0.02 higher than the

\$18.73 average hourly pay rate in January 2009 and \$0.80 above the \$17.95 average hourly pay rate in February 2008. The average production workweek in February 2009 was 50.4 hours, lower than the average production week in January 2009 (50.6 hours), but higher than the average production week in February 2008 (50.3 hours). Thus, the decrease in average weekly wages corresponds to a shorter work week in February 2009 compared to January 2009.

The average weekly earnings of Kentucky miners and loggers in February 2009 (\$945.00) were \$63.33 below the national average of \$1,008.33. The Kentucky miners and loggers' February 2009 average of 50.4 hours worked per week is above the national average for miners and loggers (43.5) hours worked per week by 6.9 hours. However, Kentucky miners and loggers earned an average of \$4.43 less per hour (\$18.75) in February 2009 compared to the national average hourly earnings for miners and loggers (\$23.18).

All hours and earnings data are not seasonally adjusted. Additional detail on hours and earnings is available from the table on page 21 of this publication.

Average Annual Pay - All Workers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Kentucky</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Kentucky Percent of U.S. Total</u>
1997	\$25,577	\$30,353	84.3%
1998	\$26,697	\$31,945	83.6%
1999	\$27,783	\$33,340	83.3%
2000	\$28,801	\$35,323	81.5%
2001	\$30,021	\$36,219	82.9%
2002	\$30,904	\$36,764	84.1%
2003	\$31,855	\$37,765	84.4%
2004	\$33,165	\$39,354	84.3%
2005	\$33,965	\$40,677	83.5%
2006	\$35,201	\$42,535	82.8%
2007	\$36,480	\$44,458	82.1%

MSA Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Bowling Green MSA

Between January 2009 and February 2009, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA decreased by 100 to a non-seasonally adjusted 59,300 employees. In February 2009, one major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersector experienced an employment increase: Government (+500). The increase in Government employment is concentrated in the State Government sector. One supersector reported steady employment during this period: Leisure and Hospitality. The number of jobs in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has not increased since June 2008. Consumers have curtailed spending on discretionary items, such as meals at eateries and nights out. However, five supersectors reported an employment decline with fewer positions in February 2009 than in January 2009: Mining and Construction (-100), Manufacturing (-100), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-200), Professional and Business Services (-100), and Educational and Health Services (-100). The number of jobs in the Mining and Construction supersector has not risen in the last six

months. Weakness in the construction industry reflects the maladies of the housing market, a builder scaling back, and financial difficulties curtailing and delaying construction projects. Moreover, fewer construction projects are undertaken during the winter, which further depresses construction employment. The decline in manufacturing employment reflects layoffs and a temporary shutdown at a manufacturing plant and cutbacks at an automobile parts producer. This represents the sixth time in the last eight months industrial employment has fallen. Half of the decrease in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector occurred in Retail Trade businesses. As households retrench and rein in non-essential purchases, Retail Trade enterprises have been forced to cut back. In addition, employment losses in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector are indicative of layoffs at a warehouse. The number of positions in the Professional and Business Services supersector has not risen since November 2008. A portion of the job losses in this supersector reflect layoffs at a motor assistance and travel agency. The employment decline in the Educational and Health Services supersector is a sign of cutbacks at a social assistance company.

Since February 2008, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA has decreased by 2,400 jobs. Two major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment advance during this period: Educational and Health Services (+200) and Government (+200). The Educational and Health Services supersector has exhibited steady year-over-year growth since January 2008. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. The job gains in the Government supersector are evenly distributed between the State Government and Local Government sectors. No supersector maintained the same number of jobs between February 2008 and February 2009. Nevertheless, five supersectors exhibited employment declines with fewer positions in February 2009 than in February 2008: Mining and Construction (-100), Manufacturing (-2,000), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-700), Professional and Business Services (-100), and Leisure and Hospitality (-200). The Mining and Construction supersector has not experienced a rise in year-over-year employment since August 2008, which is indicative of the housing slump. The decrease in the number of industrial jobs is indicative of buyouts and layoffs at a major manufacturer, layoffs at three automobile parts producers, and the closing of a durable goods manufacturer. The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector has exhibited year-over-year job losses every month since January 2008. Likewise, Retail Trade enterprises, a component of the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, have reported declining year-over-year employment for fourteen consecutive months. Over-the-year job losses in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector reflect two store closings, a transportation company closing, and layoffs at a wholesaler. This represents the second time in the last three months year-over-year employment in the Professional and Business Services supersector has dropped. A portion of the year-over-year decrease in the number of jobs in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is attributed to layoffs in the amusement, gambling, and recreation industry.

Employment in the Information, Financial Activities, and Other Services supersectors are only captured in the Total Non-Farm employment data.

Elizabethtown MSA

Between January 2009 and February 2009, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA increased by 100 to a non-seasonally adjusted 47,000 employees. From January 2009 to February 2009, one major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersector reported job gains: Government (+100). Employment increases in the State Government sector account for the rise in the number of professionals in the Government supersector. In February 2009, five supersectors reported steady employment: Mining and Construction; Manufacturing; Professional and Business Services; Educational and Health Services; and Leisure and Hospitality. The Mining and Construction supersector remained at its July 2008 level, while the Educational and Health Services supersector has maintained the same number of jobs since May 2008. Employment in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has not increased since August 2008, which is indicative of consumers retrenching and limiting the number of visits to restaurants and nights out. One supersector reported fewer jobs in February 2009 than in January 2009: Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-100). Despite the decrease in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, Retail Trade enterprises maintained steady employment between January 2009 and February 2009. Since the start of the recession, only the Educational and Health Services (+100) and Government (+200) supersectors have reported an increase in employment. All other supersectors, with the exception of the Mining and Construction supersector, and the Elizabethtown MSA (-2,000) have exhibited employment declines during this period.

Since February 2008, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA has decreased by 1,300 positions. During this period, three major NAICS non-farm supersector reported an employment increase: Mining and Construction (+200), Educational and Health Services (+100), and Government (+200). The Educational and Health Services supersector has exhibited steady year-over-year growth since January 2008. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. A fraction of the increase in the Educational and Health Services supersector is attributed to a home health agency opening. The job gains in the Government supersector are attributed to the Federal Government sector, which is indicative of a base realignment. Over the last year, the State Government sector has lost 100 professionals, while the Local Government sector maintained steady employment. Between February 2008 and February 2009, no supersector maintained the same number of jobs. However, four supersectors experienced job losses from February 2008 to February 2009: Manufacturing (-600), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-100), Professional and Business Services (-200), and Leisure and Hospitality (-200). The decline in the number of industrial jobs reflects layoffs at three automobile parts manufacturers, a durable goods producer closing, and consumers cutting back on major purchases. Retail Trade businesses, a portion of the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, employed the same number of professionals in February 2009 as in February 2008. Households clamping down on discretionary spending, such as clothing, dinners at restaurants, and entertainment, have detrimentally affected the Trade, Transportation and Utilities, and Leisure and Hospitality supersectors. Year-over-year employment in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has plummeted in three of the last four months. Likewise, the Professional and Business Services supersector has suffered year-over-year job losses for ten months in a row.

Employment in the Information, Financial Activities, and Other Services supersectors are only captured in the Total Non-Farm employment data.

Lexington - Fayette MSA

Between January 2009 and February 2009, non-farm employment in the Lexington - Fayette MSA decreased by 2,000 to a non-seasonally adjusted 245,400 employees. In February 2009, two major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors exhibited employment gains: Leisure and Hospitality (+100) and Government (+200). This marks the first increase in the number of jobs in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector since October 2008. The job gains in the public sector are concentrated in the State Government sector. In contrast, the Federal Government sector exhibited employment losses. Two supersectors maintained the same number of jobs between January 2009 and February 2009: Financial Activities and Other Services. The Financial Activities supersector has maintained steady employment in three of the last four months, while employment in the Other Services supersector has not risen since July 2008. In contrast, six supersectors reported employment decreases during this period: Mining and Construction (-300), Manufacturing (-900), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-500), Information (-100), Professional and Business Services (-100), and Educational and Health Services (-400). The decrease in employment in the Mining and Construction supersector is indicative of weakness in the housing market and tighter credit delaying construction projects. In addition, fewer construction projects are undertaken during the winter, which further depresses construction employment. Industrial employment has not increased since February 2008. The decrease in manufacturing employment is a sign of layoffs at a major manufacturer, cutbacks at a transformer manufacturer, and layoffs at a chemical manufacturer. The decline in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector is concentrated in Retail Trade enterprises, which is indicative of consumers curtailing spending on discretionary items. This represents the first decrease in employment in the Information supersector since July 2008. Employment losses in this supersector are a sign of layoffs at a newspaper and at radio stations. The preponderance of the job losses in the Professional and Business Services supersector are in the Administrative and Support industry. The decline in the number of positions in the Educational and Health Services supersector reflect layoffs at a seminary.

Since February 2008, non-farm employment in the Lexington – Fayette MSA has decreased by 8,800 jobs. Two major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported employment increases during this period: Leisure and Hospitality (+200) and Government (+200). Job gains in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector reflect an accommodation opening, two beverage services enterprises opening, and three food service businesses opening. The rise in employment in the Government supersector over the last year is attributed to the Federal Government sector, which is a sign of hiring at two federal agencies. One supersector reported steady employment between February 2008 and February 2009: Other Services. Prior to February 2009, the Other Services supersector reported seven consecutive months of year-over-year employment gains. However, seven major non-farm supersectors experienced employment declines with fewer jobs in February 2009 than in February 2008: Mining and Construction (-500), Manufacturing (-3,100), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-1,700), Information (-200), Financial Activities (-400), Professional and Business Services (-3,100), and Educational and Health Services (-200). Job

losses in the Mining and Construction supersector are attributed to the housing slump and credit crunch, whereas the drop in industrial employment reflects layoffs at a various manufacturing plants, including automobile parts manufacturers, a nonmetallic mineral product manufacturer, a millwork manufacturer, an electrical manufacturer, a chemical manufacturer, a spring and wire product manufacturer, and a pharmaceutical manufacturer. The Retail Trade industry accounted for the lion's share of the decrease in the amount of workers employed in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, which is indicative of numerous store closings and layoffs at another retailer. Likewise, layoffs and buyouts at a major newspaper and layoffs at a radio station factored into the decline in employment in the Information supersector, while job cuts at a credit intermediation firm, the elimination of a major loan processing center, and layoffs at an insurance company contributed to the decrease in the number of jobs in the Financial Activities supersector. The majority of the decrease in the number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector occurred in Administrative and Support businesses. However, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services companies also exhibited a decline in employment, which is indicative of layoffs at a computer services firm, cutbacks at a technology business, and job cuts at a legal practice. February 2009 represents the first decline in year-over-year employment in the Educational and Health Services supersector since June 2008. Layoffs at a college account for a fraction of the decrease in the number of jobs in this supersector.

Louisville - Jefferson MSA

Between January 2009 and February 2009, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA plunged by 2,100 to a non-seasonally adjusted 597,500 employees. Four major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors reported employment increases during this period: Manufacturing (+2,000), Educational and Health Services (+400), Other Services (+100), and Government (+800). Industrial job gains are concentrated in the Durable Goods sector, reflecting employees returning to work after temporary shutdowns at a major manufacturer and an automobile parts manufacturer. Cutbacks in the Non-Durable Goods sector are indicative of layoffs at two chemical producers, a hardware manufacturer, and a paper product manufacturer, and the closing of an electric lamp bulbs and parts producer. This represents the first increase in the number of positions in the Educational and Health Services supersector since October 2008, while employment in the Other Services supersector has increased in two of the last three months. The rise in the number of workers in the Government supersector is attributed to the Local Government sector, with all of these job gains occurring in the Local Government Education subsector, and the State Government sector. One supersector reported steady employment from January 2009 to February 2009: Information. The Information supersector has maintained the same number of jobs in four of the last five months. Yet, five supersectors experienced an employment decline, with fewer jobs in February 2009 than in January 2009: Mining and Construction (-3,100), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-1,500), Financial Activities (-100), Professional and Business Services (-300), and Leisure and Hospitality (-400). Employment declines in the Mining and Construction supersector reflect debility in the housing market and weakness in Specialty Trade Contractor enterprises. The economic downturn has delayed building projects and reduced road-paving projects. In addition, fewer construction projects are undertaken during the winter, which further depresses construction employment. Employment losses in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector are concentrated in Retail Trade businesses, which is a sign of multiple store closings. Likewise, the job losses in the Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities industry are

indicative of layoffs at a shipping company and the closings of two warehouses. Employment losses in the Financial Activities supersector are attributed to Finance and Insurance businesses, reflecting layoffs at three credit intermediation enterprises and an insurance company. The majority of the job losses in the Professional and Business Services supersector occurred in Administrative and Support establishments, which is indicative of layoffs at two motor assistance and travel agencies and a marketing and customer service firm. The decrease in the number of positions in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is attributed to Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation businesses. Retrenchment by consumers is adversely affecting the Leisure and Hospitality industry.

Since February 2008, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA has plummeted by 18,000 positions. Five major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment increase during this period: Information (+500), Financial Activities (+200), Professional and Business Services (+600), Educational and Health Services (+1,500), and Government (+100). A portion of the increase in the number of jobs in the Information supersector reflects a new radio station and expansions at a web search portal and a television station. Job gains in the Financial Activities supersector are attributed to Finance and Insurance businesses. The Administrative and Support industry accounted for the employment advances in the Professional and Business Services supersector, which is indicative of the opening of a support services center and expansions at a medical billing firm, two call centers, and an administration and customer service company. However, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services enterprises exhibited employment declines, reflecting the elimination of laboratory jobs and layoffs at a consulting firm. The Educational and Health Services supersector has exhibited steady year-over-year growth since January 2008. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. The year-over-year employment gains in Educational and Health Services companies reflect multiple home health agency openings, three outpatient center openings, a medical complex opening, three convenient care clinics opening, an expansion at a Hospice provider, a new college opening, and expansions at two educational institutions. The employment advances in the Government supersector occurred within the Local Government sector. Yet, the Local Government Education subsector lost 300 professionals in the last year, which is indicative of job cuts at elementary and secondary public schools. This trend in year-over-year employment losses has persisted since April 2008. In the last year, no supersector maintained the same employment level. However, five supersectors experienced an employment decline, with fewer jobs in February 2009 than in February 2008: Mining and Construction (-6,300), Manufacturing (-7,600), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-6,000), Leisure and Hospitality (-500), and Other Services (-500). Employment losses in the Mining and Construction supersector are attributed to the housing slump and credit crunch, which has resulted in declines in home prices, home sales, and building permits in the last year. In addition, multiple construction projects have been halted amid financing difficulties, and there has been persistent weakness in Specialty Trade Contractor businesses. The decrease in industrial employment is concentrated in the Durable Goods sector, reflecting layoffs and buyouts at a major manufacturer, cutbacks at numerous automobile parts manufacturers, layoffs at an appliance manufacturer, the closing of a furniture producer, and the closing of an aluminum manufacturer. The Non-Durable Goods sector also experienced job losses over the last year, which is indicative of the closings of a fiber box producer, a plastic and rubber manufacturer, and a rubber product manufacturer, and layoffs at two plastic manufacturers, a plastic and resin

producer, and a hardware manufacturer. Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities businesses were responsible for the largest share of the employment declines in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector. This decrease reflects layoffs and cutbacks at air transportation businesses, layoffs at rail companies, layoffs at a trucking establishment, the closing of another trucking company, and the closing of a distribution center. Over the last year, Retail Trade enterprises lost 2,000 jobs, which is a sign of multiple store closings and layoffs at other retailers. The decline of 700 positions in the Wholesale Trade industry reflects layoffs at a medical product and services provider. The decrease in the number of workers in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is attributed to Accommodation and Food Services, which is indicative of cash-strapped consumers cutting back on the number of visits to restaurants and splurging less on nights out. In the last year, there have been numerous restaurant closings and an accommodation closing. A fraction of the reduction in the number of jobs in the Other Services supersector is indicative of a boys and girls club closing. The Other Services supersector has experienced a decline in year-over-year employment every month since January 2008.

Owensboro MSA

Between January 2009 and February 2009, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA decreased by 200 to a non-seasonally adjusted 50,600 employees. Between January 2009 and February 2009, one major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersector experienced job gains: Government (+100). The employment advances in the Government supersector are attributed to the State Government sector. Seven supersectors reported steady employment during this period: Manufacturing; Information; Financial Activities; Professional and Business Services; Educational and Health Services; Leisure and Hospitality; and Other Services. Industrial employment has remained the same in six of the last nine months. The number of positions in the Information supersector has remained at its January 2008 level, while the Financial Activities supersector has maintained steady employment since April 2007. The number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector has remained the same in six of the last nine months, while Educational and Health Services has exhibited steady employment in four of the last seven months. The number of workers in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has not increased since August 2008. Tapped-out consumers, worried about their own jobs, have drawn down discretionary spending, thereby hurting leisure and hospitality businesses. Employment in the Other Services supersector stayed unchanged nine times in the last 11 months. However, in February 2009, employment in two supersectors decreased: Mining and Construction (-100) and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-200). Employment declines in the Mining and Construction supersector reflect debility in the housing market and the credit crunch dampening construction projects. Retail Trade enterprises accounted for the decrease in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector. This is indicative of retrenchment by consumers in the face of a worsening job market. Since the start of the recession, only the Other Services (+100) and Government (+200) supersectors have reported employment gains. All other supersectors, with the exception of the Financial Activities, Professional and Business Services, and Educational and Health Services supersectors, and the Owensboro MSA (-1,600) have exhibited employment declines during this period.

Since February 2008, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA has increased by 100 jobs. Four major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment increase during this period: Mining and Construction (+300), Educational and Health Services (+100), Other Services (+100), and Government (+200). The Educational and Health Services has experienced year-over-year employment gains for four consecutive months, while the Other Services supersector has reported year-over-year employment advances in eight of the last nine months. The increase in the number of positions in the Government supersector is attributed to the Local Government and State Government sectors. From February 2008 to February 2009, four supersectors reported steady employment: Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Information; Financial Activities; and Professional and Business Services. Even though the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector maintained the same number of jobs, Retail Trade enterprises exhibited a loss of 200 professionals in the last year, which is indicative of a store closing. While Retail Trade businesses have suffered year-over-year declines in employment every month since January 2008, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities companies have experienced year-over-year job growth every month since March 2008. February 2009 marks the second consecutive month of steady year-over-year employment in the Information supersector following seven consecutive months of year-over-year job losses. On the other hand, the Financial Activities supersector has maintained steady year-over-year employment for eleven months in a row. However, two supersectors experienced employment declines with fewer jobs in February 2009 than in February 2008: Manufacturing (-400) and Leisure and Hospitality (-200). The Manufacturing supersector has not experienced year-over-year employment gains since May 2008. The drop in industrial employment reflects layoffs at two automobile parts manufacturers, the closings of two other automobile parts factories, and job cuts at an aluminum producer, an electronic assembly manufacturer, and an aluminum manufacturer. The Leisure and Hospitality supersector has not exhibited an advance in year-over-year employment since April 2008. The decrease in the number of jobs in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is indicative of an accommodation closing and a restaurant closing. Employment declines in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector are indicative of cash-strapped consumers cutting back on the number of visits to restaurants and splurging less on nights out.

A complete detail of Kentucky's non-farm MSA employment is included in tables on pages 22 - 26 of this newsletter.

County Employment (Establishment Census Data)

From third quarter 2007 to third quarter 2008, total employment in Kentucky decreased by 0.55%. Despite the decrease in the number of jobs statewide, nine counties experienced an increase in employment of 5.0% or more: Union (+13.4%), Ohio (+5.1%), Todd (+7.7%), Bullitt (+9.2%), Oldham (+5.6%), Trimble (+59.8%), Elliott (+5.7%), Martin (+5.4%), and Leslie (+11.1%). Trimble County gained the most professionals with employment increasing from 1,367 in third quarter 2007 to 2,185 in third quarter 2008, reflecting hiring at a utility construction company. On the other end of the spectrum, thirteen counties suffered a 5.0% or more decrease in the number of positions: Webster (-5.7%), Butler (-8.4%), Monroe (-8.5%), Wayne (-10.4%), Casey (-7.6%), Franklin (-7.1%), Carroll (-6.2%), Gallatin (-9.9%), Robertson (-20.3%), Bath (-6.6%), Menifee (-7.5%), Powell (-10.4%), and Lee (-9.7%). Robertson County lost the most number of jobs with employment plunging from 325 in third quarter 2007 to 259 in third quarter 2008, which is indicative of job cuts in state government.

A complete detail of Kentucky's county employment is included in the map on page 27 of this publication.

Consumer Price Index

The February 2009 issue of the Consumer Price Index revealed that the average of all items increased one cent from the January 2009 level of \$2.11 to \$2.12 in February 2009. This represents the second month in a row the CPI has risen. The base period is 1982-84 when all items cost \$1.00. Two of the items listed below (Recreation and Education and Communication) have a December 1997 base period, meaning these items cost \$1.00 in December 1997.

In February 2009, Apparel (\$1.19) climbed four cents following three consecutive months of declines. Transportation (\$1.70) increased three cents in February 2009, after rising two cents in January 2009. Medical Care (\$3.73) advanced two cents, marking the fifth time this category has increased in the last six months. Other Goods and Services (\$3.51) rose one cent in February 2009. Housing (\$2.17), Recreation (\$1.14), and Education and Communication (\$1.26) each remained at their respective January 2009 levels in February 2009. Recreation has not increased since August 2008, while Education and Communication has maintained the same level since September 2008. Food and Beverages (\$2.19) decreased one cent, marking the first decline in this category since prior to February 2008.

The rate of inflation has risen 0.2 percent since February 2008. Yet, from January 2009 to February 2009, the purchasing power of the consumer dollar decreased 0.5 percentage point.

A table showing the Consumer Price Index from 1980 to present on both a monthly and annual basis is printed on page 28 of this newsletter.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Kentucky's average weekly claims for unemployment insurance increased from 81,205 in January 2009 to 88,453 in February 2009. In contrast, the number of initial unemployment insurance benefit claims decreased by 8.9 percent in February 2009. Movements in the number of workers filing initial claims are followed closely by economists who consider initial claims activity to be an excellent indicator of the strength of the job market.

Average Weekly Claims

	<u>Current Month</u>	Same Month <u>Year Ago</u>	<u>Difference</u>
March 2008	43,761	33,061	10,700
April 2008	32,580	33,784	-1,204
May 2008	29,765	25,651	4,114
June 2008	37,966	26,361	11,605
July 2008	34,909	33,886	1,023
August 2008	40,069	25,247	14,822
September 2008	36,966	28,643	8,323
October 2008	34,573	25,471	9,102
November 2008	48,904	24,443	24,461
December 2008	57,995	37,564	20,431
January 2009	81,205	39,322	41,883
February 2009	88,453	38,601	49,852

WIA Unemployment Rates

The unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyriple WIA (10.6%), Lincoln Trail WIA (12.3%), Greater Louisville WIA (9.8%), Northern Kentucky WIA (9.1%), TENCO WIA (10.6%), EKCEP WIA (11.0%), Cumberlands WIA (11.7%), Bluegrass WIA (9.0%), Green River WIA (10.2%), and Barren River WIA (11.6%) increased between January 2009 and February 2009. The EKCEP WIA experienced the largest increase in its unemployment rate at 1.1 percent. The Cumberlands WIA and Bluegrass WIA represent the other Workforce Investment Areas with an increase of at least 1.0 percent. No Workforce Investment Area maintained the same unemployment rate from January 2009 to February 2009. Likewise, no Workforce Investment Area exhibited a decrease in its unemployment rate between January 2009 and February 2009.

Unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyriple WIA, Lincoln Trail WIA, Greater Louisville WIA, Northern Kentucky WIA, TENCO WIA, EKCEP WIA, Cumberlands WIA, Bluegrass WIA, Green River WIA, and Barren River WIA increased between February 2008 and February 2009. No Workforce Investment Area maintained the same unemployment rate from February 2008 to February 2009. Likewise, no Workforce Investment Area exhibited an unemployment rate that was lower in February 2009 than in February 2008. The Barren River WIA suffered the biggest rise in its unemployment rates at 5.6 percent. All other Workforce Investment Areas, with the exception of the EKCEP WIA, exhibited an unemployment rate increase of at least 3.3 percent. The Lincoln Trail WIA represents the other Workforce Investment Area with an increase of at least 5.0 percent. The Cumberlands WIA suffered an increase of 4.5 percent.

Kentucky's statewide unemployment rate and employment levels are seasonally adjusted. Employment statistics undergo sharp fluctuations due to seasonal events, such as weather changes, harvests, holidays, and school openings and closings. Seasonal adjustments eliminate these influences and make it easier to observe statistical trends. However, because of the small sample size, county and Workforce Investment Area unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. For comparison purposes, the Kentucky and U.S. rate reported below are not seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment Rates for Kentucky's Workforce Investment Areas

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Data					
<u>Workforce Investment Area</u>	<u>February 2009</u>	<u>January 2009</u>	<u>Change from January to February</u>	<u>February 2008</u>	<u>Change from February to February</u>
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	10.6%	9.8%	0.8%	7.3%	3.3%
LINCOLN TRAIL	12.3%	11.5%	0.8%	7.1%	5.2%
GREATER LOUISVILLE	9.8%	9.3%	0.5%	5.9%	3.9%
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	9.1%	8.8%	0.3%	5.7%	3.4%
TENCO	10.6%	10.2%	0.4%	7.0%	3.6%
EKCEP	11.0%	9.9%	1.1%	8.4%	2.6%
CUMBERLANDS	11.7%	10.7%	1.0%	7.2%	4.5%
BLUEGRASS	9.0%	8.0%	1.0%	5.5%	3.5%
GREEN RIVER	10.2%	9.6%	0.6%	6.3%	3.9%
BARREN RIVER	11.6%	11.1%	0.5%	6.0%	5.6%
KENTUCKY	10.2%	9.5%	0.7%	6.4%	3.8%
UNITED STATES	8.9%	8.5%	0.4%	5.2%	3.7%

If you have questions regarding this publication, please contact Dr. Justine Detzel at (502) 564-7976.

KENTUCKY - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT DATA

	February <u>2009</u>	January <u>2009</u>	Change from January to February	February <u>2008</u>	Change from February to February
Civilian Labor Force	2,079,877	2,069,935	9,942	2,029,409	50,468
Employment	1,887,890	1,888,032	-142	1,916,054	-28,164
Unemployment	191,987	181,903	10,084	113,355	78,632
Unemployment Rate	9.2%	8.8%	0.4%	5.6%	3.6%
U. S. Unemployment Rate	8.1%	7.6%	0.5%	4.8%	3.3%
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,799,500	1,812,400	-12,900	1,868,100	-68,600
Natural Resources and Mining	25,600	25,300	300	22,500	3,100
Construction	71,800	75,500	-3,700	84,700	-12,900
Manufacturing	218,100	220,500	-2,400	252,400	-34,300
Non-durable Goods	85,300	85,100	200	92,100	-6,800
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	372,100	373,500	-1,400	384,700	-12,600
Wholesale Trade	74,600	75,500	-900	77,000	-2,400
Retail Trade	207,500	207,300	200	212,700	-5,200
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	90,000	90,700	-700	95,000	-5,000
Information	29,400	29,400	0	29,900	-500
Financial Activities	91,300	92,200	-900	92,700	-1,400
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	20,100	20,300	-200	20,100	0
Professional and Business Services	181,400	182,100	-700	185,700	-4,300
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	68,300	68,400	-100	67,600	700
Admin. & Support/Waste Mgmt./Remediation	93,400	94,000	-600	98,500	-5,100
Educational and Health Services	245,300	246,500	-1,200	242,100	3,200
Educational Services	31,700	31,900	-200	30,800	900
Health Care and Social Assistance	213,600	214,600	-1,000	211,300	2,300
Leisure and Hospitality	171,500	173,400	-1,900	173,500	-2,000
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	18,500	19,600	-1,100	19,600	-1,100
Accommodation and Food Services	153,000	153,800	-800	153,900	-900
Other Services	72,500	73,100	-600	75,300	-2,800
Government	320,500	320,900	-400	324,600	-4,100
Local Government	184,800	184,300	500	185,600	-800

		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
		FEB. 2009	JAN. 2009	FEB. 2008	FEB. 2009	JAN. 2009	FEB. 2008	FEB. 2009	JAN. 2009	FEB. 2008
Mining & Logging	10000000	\$945.00	\$947.74	\$902.89	50.4	50.6	50.3	\$18.75	\$18.73	\$17.95
Manufacturing	30000000	\$717.39	\$719.84	\$704.17	40.9	40.9	41.3	\$17.54	\$17.60	\$17.05
Durable Goods	31000000	\$729.39	\$732.81	\$720.10	41.0	41.1	41.6	\$17.79	\$17.83	\$17.31
Wood Product Mfg.	31321000	\$464.88	\$462.93	\$460.18	39.0	39.0	39.5	\$11.92	\$11.87	\$11.65
Transportation Equipme	31336000	\$894.15	\$893.61	\$905.03	43.3	43.4	43.7	\$20.65	\$20.59	\$20.71
Non-Durable Goods	32000000	\$693.85	\$697.91	\$670.31	40.6	40.6	40.6	\$17.09	\$17.19	\$16.51
Petro/Plastics/Rubber	32320046	\$647.58	\$674.00	\$645.20	39.9	40.0	40.3	\$16.23	\$16.85	\$16.01
Chemical Manufacturing	32325000	\$882.44	\$874.24	\$860.92	44.5	44.4	44.4	\$19.83	\$19.69	\$19.39

***Hours and Earnings for Mining and Logging, Wood Product Mfg, Transportation Equipment, Petro/Plastics/Rubber and Chemical Manufacturing are now State-Published series and are no longer BLS approved series.

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Bowling Green MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb-09	Jan-09	Feb-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	59,300	59,400	61,700	-100	-0.2%	-2,400	-3.9%
Mining & Construction	2,900	3,000	3,000	-100	-3.3%	-100	-3.3%
Manufacturing	7,800	7,900	9,800	-100	-1.3%	-2,000	-20.4%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	10,800	11,000	11,500	-200	-1.8%	-700	-6.1%
Retail Trade	7,100	7,200	7,300	-100	-1.4%	-200	-2.7%
Prof and Business Services	6,700	6,800	6,800	-100	-1.5%	-100	-1.5%
Educational and Health Services	8,100	8,200	7,900	-100	-1.2%	200	2.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	6,300	6,300	6,500	0	0.0%	-200	-3.1%
Government	11,000	10,500	10,800	500	4.8%	200	1.9%
Local Government	5,200	5,000	5,100	200	4.0%	100	2.0%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Elizabethtown MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb-09	Jan-09	Feb-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	47,000	46,900	48,300	100	0.2%	-1,300	-2.7%
Mining & Construction	2,100	2,100	1,900	0	0.0%	200	10.5%
Manufacturing	5,700	5,700	6,300	0	0.0%	-600	-9.5%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8,000	8,100	8,100	-100	-1.2%	-100	-1.2%
Retail Trade	6,100	6,100	6,100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prof and Business Services	4,900	4,900	5,100	0	0.0%	-200	-3.9%
Educational and Health Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	0.0%	100	2.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,100	4,100	4,300	0	0.0%	-200	-4.7%
Government	12,700	12,600	12,500	100	0.8%	200	1.6%
Local Government	6,200	6,200	6,200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Lexington - Fayette MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb-09	Jan-09	Feb-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	245,400	247,400	254,200	-2,000	-0.8%	-8,800	-3.5%
Mining & Construction	11,300	11,600	11,800	-300	-2.6%	-500	-4.2%
Manufacturing	32,400	33,300	35,500	-900	-2.7%	-3,100	-8.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	44,600	45,100	46,300	-500	-1.1%	-1,700	-3.7%
Wholesale Trade	9,200	9,200	9,600	0	0.0%	-400	-4.2%
Retail Trade	27,100	27,600	28,800	-500	-1.8%	-1,700	-5.9%
Trans, Whsg, Utilities	8,300	8,300	7,900	0	0.0%	400	5.1%
Information	6,200	6,300	6,400	-100	-1.6%	-200	-3.1%
Financial Activities	10,500	10,500	10,900	0	0.0%	-400	-3.7%
Prof and Business Services	27,400	27,500	30,500	-100	-0.4%	-3,100	-10.2%
Professional, Scientific	12,600	12,500	13,000	100	0.8%	-400	-3.1%
Administrative and Sup	12,800	13,100	14,900	-300	-2.3%	-2,100	-14.1%
Educational & Health Services	29,200	29,600	29,400	-400	-1.4%	-200	-0.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	25,400	25,300	25,200	100	0.4%	200	0.8%
Other Services	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Government	48,400	48,200	48,200	200	0.4%	200	0.4%
Local Government	19,100	19,000	19,100	100	0.5%	0	0.0%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Louisville - Jefferson MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb-09	Jan-09	Feb-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	597,500	599,600	615,500	-2,100	-0.4%	-18,000	-2.9%
Mining & Construction	25,600	28,700	31,900	-3,100	-10.8%	-6,300	-19.7%
Manufacturing	68,700	66,700	76,300	2,000	3.0%	-7,600	-10.0%
Durable Goods	41,600	39,300	47,800	2,300	5.9%	-6,200	-13.0%
Non-Durable Goods	27,100	27,400	28,500	-300	-1.1%	-1,400	-4.9%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	130,600	132,100	136,600	-1,500	-1.1%	-6,000	-4.4%
Wholesale Trade	29,300	29,500	30,000	-200	-0.7%	-700	-2.3%
Retail Trade	61,700	62,600	63,700	-900	-1.4%	-2,000	-3.1%
Trans, Whsg, Utilities	39,600	40,000	42,900	-400	-1.0%	-3,300	-7.7%
Information	10,800	10,800	10,300	0	0.0%	500	4.9%
Financial Activities	43,600	43,700	43,400	-100	-0.2%	200	0.5%
Prof and Business Services	72,700	73,000	72,100	-300	-0.4%	600	0.8%
Professional, Scientific	28,700	28,800	28,900	-100	-0.3%	-200	-0.7%
Administrative and Sup	36,900	37,100	36,100	-200	-0.5%	800	2.2%
Educational and Health Services	80,600	80,200	79,100	400	0.5%	1,500	1.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	56,800	57,200	57,300	-400	-0.7%	-500	-0.9%
Arts, Entertainment	7,900	8,300	7,800	-400	-4.8%	100	1.3%
Accom & Food Svcs	48,900	48,900	49,500	0	0.0%	-600	-1.2%
Other Services	26,900	26,800	27,400	100	0.4%	-500	-1.8%
Government	81,200	80,400	81,100	800	1.0%	100	0.1%
Local Government	51,800	51,200	51,400	600	1.2%	400	0.8%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Owensboro MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb-09	Jan-09	Feb-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	50,600	50,800	50,500	-200	-0.4%	100	0.2%
Mining & Construction	2,800	2,900	2,500	-100	-3.4%	300	12.0%
Manufacturing	8,900	8,900	9,300	0	0.0%	-400	-4.3%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9,900	10,100	9,900	-200	-2.0%	0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	5,900	6,100	6,100	-200	-3.3%	-200	-3.3%
Trans, Whsg, Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	0.0%	200	10.0%
Information	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prof and Business Services	3,200	3,200	3,200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Educational and Health Services	5,900	5,900	5,800	0	0.0%	100	1.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,400	4,400	4,600	0	0.0%	-200	-4.3%
Other Services	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	0.0%	100	4.3%
Government	10,100	10,000	9,900	100	1.0%	200	2.0%
Local Government	8,200	8,200	8,100	0	0.0%	100	1.2%

Series Id: CUUR0000SA0 -- THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS)
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Area: U.S. City Average

Item: All Items

Base Period: 1982-84=100

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average	Percent Change	
														Dec-Dec	Avg-Avg
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	12.5%	13.5%
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	8.9%	10.3%
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	3.8%	6.2%
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.8%	3.2%
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	3.9%	4.3%
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.8%	3.6%
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.1%	1.9%
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	4.4%	3.6%
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.4%	4.1%
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.6%	4.8%
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	6.1%	5.4%
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	3.1%	4.2%
1992	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	2.9%	3.0%
1993	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	2.7%	3.0%
1994	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.7%	2.6%
1995	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.5%	2.8%
1996	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.3%	3.0%
1997	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	1.7%	2.3%
1998	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.2	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.0	1.6%	1.6%
1999	164.3	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	166.6	2.7%	2.2%
2000	168.8	169.8	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.8	172.8	173.7	174.0	174.1	174.0	172.2	3.4%	3.4%
2001	175.1	175.8	176.2	176.9	177.7	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	1.6%	2.8%
2002	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	179.9	2.4%	1.6%
2003	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.0	1.9%	2.3%
2004	185.2	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	189.5	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	188.9	3.3%	2.7%
2005	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	195.3	3.4%	3.4%
2006	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	201.6	2.5%	3.2%
2007	202.4	203.5	205.4	206.7	208.0	208.4	208.3	207.9	208.5	208.9	210.2	210.0	207.3	4.1%	2.8%
2008	211.1	211.7	213.5	214.8	216.6	218.8	220.0	219.1	218.8	216.6	212.4	210.2	215.3	0.1%	3.8%
2009	211.1	212.2													

Source: U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The March 2009 C.P.I. will be available on April 15, 2009